

TOP SECRET

26 March 1966

25X1



25X1



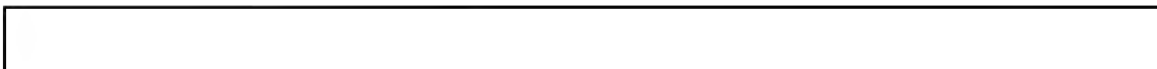
Copy No. C 141



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

25X1



GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING
AND DECLASSIFICATION

TOP SECRET

26 March 1966

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

25X1

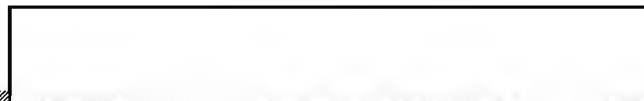


3. Warsaw Pact - USSR: Representatives of the pact may have met in East Berlin last month. (Page 5)
4. Czechoslovakia: Disagreement in party leadership about handling of issues involving partial rehabilitation of Stalin. (Page 6)
5. Ecuador: Junta taking stern measures in face of renewed challenges from business community and students. (Page 7)

25X1

6. Notes:  Malta. (Page 8)

25X1



Next 5 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Warsaw Pact - USSR: [Representatives of the Warsaw Pact may have met in East Berlin last month.]

[redacted] in December 1965 the USSR proposed a meeting at the ministerial level to consider improvement in the pact's organizational structure. At that time the Rumanians were fearful of increased Soviet control and countered with a proposal that the meeting be downgraded to the deputy-minister level.]

25X1

25X1

[There are no reports on a February pact meeting which would indicate what agreements, if any, were reached. Moreover, in view of current developments within NATO, some pact members may want to adopt a wait-and-see attitude on pending issues in the Eastern alliance.]

25X1

26 Mar 66

5

25X1

Czechoslovakia: [Fierce debates within the Czechoslovak party leadership reportedly have erupted over the question of how to handle issues involved in a partial rehabilitation of Stalin.]

[With their 13th Party Congress scheduled to open on 31 May, the Czechs have been able to decide only that emphasis must be placed on Stalin's accomplishments during World War II and in postwar Soviet industrialization. Apparently they intend to await the results of the Soviet party congress next week before making any further decisions.]

[Similar debates are probably under way in most other Eastern European parties because of the potentially explosive implications which Stalin's rehabilitation would have for these regimes.]

25X1

26 Mar 66

6

25X1

*Ecuador: [The government appears to be employing dictatorial measures in the face of renewed challenges to its authority.]

[A commercial strike provoked by export-import interests protesting hikes to import duties has partially closed the Guayaquil business community and has spread to some other cities. Student groups are supporting the merchants, but the armed forces high command has reaffirmed its backing of the military junta.]

[The government is determined to control this latest challenge to its power, and to its program of emergency economic measures. These measures are designed to combat a trade imbalance which threatens to cost the nation almost its entire exchange reserves this year.]

[The army occupied the Central University in Quito last night, and also attempted to arrest plotting former president Ponce, as the junta began to exercise its mandate from the armed forces to maintain public order. Student resistance to troops at the university reportedly resulted in two deaths and numerous injuries. These losses will certainly provoke widespread student demonstrations and press opposition to the government throughout the country.]

25X1

26 Mar 66

7

25X1

25X1

25X1

Malta: Prime Minister Borg Olivier's pro-Western National Party is given a slight edge over Dom Mintoff's Malta Labor Party in the general elections of 26-28 March. A victory for Borg Olivier would assure continuation of the NATO headquarters there on present terms, whereas Mintoff has indicated that he would strike a harder bargain. Borg Olivier may fall short of a parliamentary majority and be forced into forming a minority or coalition government. This probably would further complicate his hitherto indecisive attempts to solve Malta's serious economic problems.

25X1

25X1

THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET